PATENT USSN 10/087,473 Docket 090/003c

CLAIM AMENDMENTS

- (Currently amended) A method for producing differentiated cells from a denor culture of undifferentiated primate pluripotent stem (pPS) cells, comprising a population of cells that is at least 75% homogeneous for a particular cell type, comprising:
 - a) proparing a suspension of pPS cells from the undifferentiated donor culture providing a suspension of undifferentiated human embryonic stem (hES) cells that is free of feeder cells;
 - b) replating plating and culturing the suspended cells on a solld surface so that they differentiate without forming embryoid bodies; and
 - c) harvesting differentiated cells from the solid surface , wherein at least 75% of the harvested cell population is homogeneous for said cell type.
- 2. (Currently amended) A method for obtaining differentiated cells from a donor culture of undifferentiated primate pluripotent stem (pPS) cells, comprising producing a population of cells that is at least 75% homogeneous for as particular cell type, comprising:
 - a) culturing the pPS cells undifferentiated hES cells on a solid surface in an environment essentially free of feeder cells;
 - b) changing medium used to culture the cells so that they differentiate before there is overgrowth or formation of colonies; and
 - c) harvesting differentiated cells from the solid surface , whereby at least 75% of the harvested cell population is homogeneous for said cell type.

3. CANCELLED

- (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the denor culture is essentially free of feeder cells, which are replated <u>hES cells are plated</u> on a solid surface without any extracellular matrix.
- (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the solid surface bears comprises a
 polycation.
- 6. (Currently amended) The method of claim 5, wherein the polycation is polyornithine or polylysine.
- 7. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the cells are cultured after replating after plating, the cells are cultured in a medium containing a factor that promotes differentiation.

PATENT USSN 10/087,473 Docket 090/003c

- 8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the factor is Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF) or Neutrotrophin-3 (NT-3).
- 9. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the changed medium is essentially free of fibroblast growth factor.
- (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the changed medium contains Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF) or Neutrotrophin-3 (NT-3).
- 11. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the changed medium contains noggin or follistatin.
- 12. CANCELLED
- 13. (Currently amended) The method of claim 12, wherein the procursor claim 1, wherein the differentiated cells are ectodermal cells.
- 14. (Currently amended) The method of claim 13, wherein the precursor claim 1, wherein the differentiated cells are committed to the neuroectoderm lineage.
- 15. (Currently amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the precursor claim 1, wherein the differentiated cells are cells of the mesoderm, endoderm or visceral endoderm.
- 16. CANCELLED
- 17. (Currently amended) The method of claim 16, wherein the fully claim 1, wherein the differentiated cells are neurons or glial cells.
- 18. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein at least ~10% of the cells staining positive for MAP-2 are also positive for tyrosine hydroxylase.

19 to 22. CANCELLED

- 23. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the solid surface comprises an extracellular matrix component.
- 24. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the changed medium contains retinoic acid.

- 25. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the changed medium contains DMSO or butyrate.
- 26. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the changed medium contains hepatocyte growth factor.
- 27. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the changed medium contains a glucocorticoid.
- 28. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the differentiated cells are hepatocyte lineage cells.
- 29. (New) The method of claim 28, further comprising combining the cells of claim 28 with a test compound, determining any phenotypic or metabolic changes in the cell that result from contact with the compound, and correlating the change with cellular toxicity or modulation.